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of his uncompromising adhesion to the doctrine of free will he has been called the last of the Classical School. He followed Carrara and the Neapolitan School (including Nicolini, Roberti, Zuppetta and Pesina) in opposition to the Positive School. Perhaps I should not use the term opposition; for while knowing that there was such a group as the Positive School, he seems to have quite ignored and repudiated it.

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AUTHOR J. TODD.

LA CREATION EN RUSSIE D'UNE COMMISSION EXTRAORDINAIRE D'INSTRUCTION CRIMINELLE POUR L'INVESTIGATION DES INFRACTIONS AUX LOIS ET COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE COMMISES PAR LES ARMEES AUSTRO-ALLEMANDES. (THE CREATION IN RUSSIA OF AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF INFRACTIONS OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR COMMITTED BY THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES.) *Revue pénitentiaire et de Droit pénal*. April and May, 1915.

The project of creating such a commission was presented to the Council of Ministers March 17, 1915, and was accepted by this Council for imperial ratification. Notice of the creation of this commission was given in the *Revue pénitentiaire et de Droit pénal* for April and May, 1915. The items in the project were:

I. The commissioner is to investigate violations of the law and customs of war. The members of this commission to be named by the Emperor, included a senator of the criminal court of cassation, a member of the court of appeals, an examining magistrate devoted to affairs of special importance, two superior officials of military justice, the one to be a professor from the Academy of Military Law, and the other the official of the diplomatic chancellery of the state, having special knowledge of international law.

II. The commission is to receive the necessary number of secretaries and employees appointed by the chairman in consultation with the ministers of war, of foreign affairs, and of justice.

III. The commission is to have the right to proceed either as a whole or through its individual members by all the methods proper to a judge of the criminal court.

IV. Each official and organization who had knowledge of the violation of the laws and customs of war by the Austro-German armies is put under obligation to immediately inform the commission. The commission is not given the authority to prosecute persons, but has one object, namely, to ascertain in an irrefutable way the abuses committed. After the person who committed them is brought before the penal law he will incur the legal penalty, however.

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J. L. GILLIN.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PROBATION UNDER CHAPTER 34 OF THE RESOLVES OF 1915, RELATIVE TO THE JUVENILE LAW. Senate No. 330. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pp. 43.

The Massachusetts commission on probation was directed to inquire into the administration of the juvenile law, to investigate the